

were altered and the raw data in question was destroyed so as to ensure no further examination. When accepted scientific practices are not followed, there can be implications well beyond the scope of the narrowly focused project. I believe that this is the situation we have before us.

These documents reveal actions that may constitute a serious breach of scientific ethics and violation of the public trust. Certain actions appear to qualify under the definition of U.S. Federal policy on research misconduct.

While this investigation is an important step, the resolution states that the United States should not consider limitations on emissions until sufficient scientific protocols and a robust oversight mechanism have been established to preclude future infringements of public trust by scientific falsification and fraud.

In addition to the economic and regulatory concerns about international climate agreements, Congress should not allow any agreement with any other country nor agree to legislation or regulatory action that will irrevocably alter our economy until we can be assured that this data which forms the basis for these laws and agreements is based on sound science obtained and maintained using traditionally accepted scientific principles. Signing an internal protocol in Copenhagen, especially one based on questionable science, is un-American and will kill jobs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEAL of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BITTER FRUIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I wish everyone would listen to these words from a column in the current issue of the American Conservative magazine. This column says: "We ran Saddam out of Kuwait and put U.S. troops into Saudi Arabia, and we got Osama bin Laden's 9/11. We responded by taking down the Taliban and taking over Afghanistan, and we got an 8-year war with no victory and no end in sight. Now Pakistan is burning. We took down Saddam and got a 7-year war and an ungrateful Iraq.

"Meanwhile, the Turks who shared a border with Saddam, have done no

fighting. Iran has watched as we destroyed its two greatest enemies, the Taliban and Saddam. China, which has a border with both Pakistan and Afghanistan, has sat back. India, which has a border with Pakistan and fought three wars with the country, has stayed aloof. The United States, on the other side of the world, plunged in. And now we face an elongated military presence in Iraq, an escalating war in Afghanistan, and potential disaster in Pakistan, and being pushed from behind into a war with Iran."

And then in the December 3 issue of The Washington Post, it says: "President Obama's new strategy for combating Islamist insurgents in Afghanistan fell on skeptical ears Wednesday in next-door Pakistan, a much larger, nuclear-armed state that Obama said was 'at the core' of the plan and had even more at stake than Afghanistan. Analysts and residents on both sides of the 1,699-mile border expressed concerns about Obama's plan to send 30,000 more troops into Afghanistan."

And on that same day, The Washington Post had a headline that said: "A deadline written in quicksand not stone."

Now, I think most Americans feel that 8 years in Afghanistan is not only enough; it's far too long. After all, we finished World War II in just 4 years. Now under the President's most optimistic scenario, we are going to be there another year and a half, that's 9½ years, and we're going to be there, we have 68,000 troops there now. They want to add 34,000 more at a cost of \$1 billion per thousand per year, which means over \$100 billion a year.

The Center for War Information says we've already spent almost a half trillion dollars in war and war-related costs in Afghanistan at this point.

And then I would like to ask, Who is in charge? Because this weekend on the interview program, Secretary of State Clinton and Secretary of Defense Gates said, Well, the year and a half withdrawal plan presented by the President at West Point really doesn't mean anything, that we're going to be there probably another 3 or 5 more years. That would bring our time there to 11 or 13 years. That is ridiculous in a country like Afghanistan, a very small country where we are fighting a very small force that has almost no money.

And then I understand from one of the previous speakers that President Karzai said that he needs American troops to be there another 15 or 20 more years. Well, he wants our money, that's for sure, like any gigantic bureaucracy. And what does any gigantic bureaucracy want? They want more money and more employees. So the Defense Department, being the most gigantic bureaucracy in the world, is going to continue to want more money and more personnel.

But when we have a \$12 trillion national debt and almost \$60 trillion in unfunded future pension liabilities, Madam Speaker, we simply can't afford

it. We have to start putting our own people first at some point. It's not going to be long before we're not going to be able to pay our Social Security and veterans' pensions and things we have promised our own people with money that will buy anything, if we keep spending hundreds of billions for very unnecessary wars.

Now, I would like to mention just a couple of things about Pakistan. In the Los Angeles Times on November 1 in a story about Secretary Clinton's visit to Pakistan, it said: "At a televised town hall meeting in Islamabad, the capital, on Friday, a woman in a mostly female audience characterized U.S. drone missile strikes on suspected terrorist targets in northwestern Pakistan as de facto acts of terrorism. A day earlier, in Lahore, a college student asked Clinton why every student who visits the U.S. is viewed as a terrorist. The opinions Clinton heard weren't described in voices of radical clerics or politicians with anti-U.S. agendas. Some of the most biting criticisms came from well-mannered university students and respected, seasoned journalists, a reflection of the breadth of dissatisfaction Pakistanis have with U.S. policies toward their country."

This is a country, Madam Speaker, that the Congress in a voice vote at a time when almost no one was on the floor, most Members didn't even know it was coming up, voted to send another \$7.5 billion in foreign aid to Pakistan on top of \$15.5 billion that we've spent since 2003 there already.

This is getting ridiculous. A country that we are sending billions and billions and billions in foreign aid to, and it's becoming so anti-American, and they don't appreciate this aid at all. We simply can't afford to keep doing these ridiculous and very wasteful expenditures. And I will say again, we need to start putting our own people first once again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. AKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CLIMATEGATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, yesterday the U.N. climate change summit in Copenhagen, Denmark, began. The work of the summit is supported in large part by the research developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or the IPCC. This panel is responsible for assessing the state of scientific knowledge related to climate change and reporting its findings to the convention.

And it is not a stretch to say that policymakers in the United States and

many other countries rely upon and use the data compiled by the IPCC as a basis for making predictions on future climate conditions and setting policy to limit potential causes of climate change.

The emails that emerged recently from the University of East Anglia call into question the accuracy of the IPCC data. There is evidence that researchers suppressed science and data that did not conform to their preferred outcomes.

I would like to read from one of the emails that was discovered:

"I can't see either of these papers being in the next IPCC report. Kevin and I will keep them out somehow—even if we have to redefine what the peer-review literature is."

This is scary. The availability of accurate, objective, and scientific data is essential for decision makers. Given that the data was manipulated and hidden and that opposing data was potentially suppressed, it's clear that the United States should not commit to any international agreement on climate change or implement a domestic regulatory system that could damage the economy and kill jobs.

And I'm proud to be a cosponsor of Ranking Member HALL's resolution regarding scientific protocols and peer review standards. Science is based on facts and data, but there is also an element of trust when public policy and science meet. If that trust is broken, it is irresponsible for government to legislate on half-truths, incomplete findings, and bogus claims.

This administration promised openness and transparency, and they use science as a primary means to demonstrate that practice. It's time for the administration to stand up for the principle of openness, even if it means exposing findings that don't meet their preexisting policy initiatives.

CLIMATEGATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. INGLIS. Madam Speaker, a number of physicians would tell you that longevity is based only on genetic make-up. But you might ask them, Doctor, if I were to diet and exercise safely, might I extend my life? Well, most physicians would say, If you can do it safely, go ahead.

That is really what I think we should be talking about when it comes to climate change. If we can do it safely as to the economy, we should act. If we can't do it safely, then we should hold up.

In the case of cap-and-trade, which has passed this floor, unfortunately, and is pending now in the other body, it can't be done that way. In other words, it will harm the economy. We are talking about a tax increase in the midst of a recession. We are talking about a Wall Street trading scheme

that would make some traders blush, and it punishes American manufacturing. So for all those reasons, I wish cap-and-trade were off the table. Hopefully, it falls apart over in the other body.

Then the question is, Could we act in some way that is sort of like the longevity question? It might not extend our lives, but on the other hand, would it hurt us? And in this case, what we are looking for is something that would work that wouldn't hurt us, that wouldn't hurt our economy.

And what I have proposed is a 15-page alternative to the 1,200-page cap-and-trade, and that 15 pages describes a tax cut on payroll and a shift on to emissions, the result being that we would change the economics of the incumbent fossil fuels and begin replacing them with better fuels that can create jobs and improve the national security of the United States.

Along the way, though, I think the big debate about whether the climate change models are right, and it's very important that we get it right as to those models, but that process is going to take a long time. It's going to take a longer time with this setback here recently with the revelation that various climate data has been manipulated.

What we have here is a teachable moment for all scientists everywhere that when this kind of misconduct occurs, the result is all of science is questioned. It's not a good result because the reality is we need this science to advance, and we need it to advance in a transparent way where the evidence can be pushed on and replicated if it's accurate. If it's not accurate and can't be replicated, it's rejected. But in the rejection, we learn, and science advances.

So I join with Ranking Member HALL in asking for a full investigation of these revelations about the manipulation of data because we need to get to the bottom of it. Especially in the Science Committee, we need to use this as a teachable moment to figure out how to advance science, true science, without manipulation of data in calling to account those who have manipulated data. In the process, we will all learn a lot about the climate models, we will advance science, and we will make better public policy.

CLIMATEGATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. According to the American Physical Society, science is the systematic enterprise of gathering knowledge about the universe and organizing and condensing that knowledge into testable laws and theories. The success and credibility of science are anchored in the willingness of scientists who, number one, expose their ideas and results to independent test-

ing and replication by others. This requires the open exchange of data, procedures and materials, and, two, abandon or modify previously accepted conclusions when confronted with more complete or reliable experimental or observational evidence.

Adherence to these principles provides a mechanism for self-correction that is the foundation of the credibility of science.

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Madam Speaker, the recent emails out of the University of East Anglia on the subject of climate change call into question the scientific integrity of several of the researchers involved in developing the climate science that is being used by decisionmakers around the world. While allegations of fraud and manipulation in the scientific community are troubling in and of themselves, they are even more concerning when the data in question is being used by United Nations negotiators as the basis for a global agreement to limit greenhouse gases. Such a situation should give international and domestic negotiators pause on the eve of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen.

Recent events have uncovered evidence from the Climate Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, which show that researchers around the globe discussed hiding, destroying, and altering climate data that did not support their narrow global warming claims. Their emails further indicate an attempt to silence academic journalists who publish research that is at odds with their ideology, and they even refer to efforts to exclude contrary views from publication in scientific journals.

Scientific research should meet high standards of quality and should not be held hostage to the ideologies of those presenting the data. It is beyond comprehension that we would even consider implementing a carbon reduction scheme which will irrevocably alter the economy and lead to more joblessness based on these fabrications. Before we move any further, we must restore scientific integrity to the process.

Recent events really show that this has not happened. The hacked emails provide evidence that researchers suppressed science and data which did not conform to the preferred outcomes. For example, one researcher commits himself to ensuring that no nonconforming science will be mentioned in the IPCC's fourth assessment report. He writes, "Kevin and I will keep them out somehow even if we have to redefine what peer-review literature is."

As a senior member of the House Science and Technology Committee, I cannot stress enough how important the availability of objective scientific data is for both decisionmakers and researchers. When it comes to our economy and environment, we cannot afford to make decisions on the basis of corrupted data.